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so-called unit character can not readily be regarded as something located originally in a chromosome or chromomere. . . . It may be argued, therefore, in criticism of the Mendelian conception of unit characters, that it takes little or no account of the metabolism of the organism as a whole." How great a heresy to proceed from Cambridge! The book is indeed a mine, but the function of the reviewer can not be to extract the ore.

It is pleasing to find the volume dedicated to Mr. Walter Heape, to whom we owe so great a part of what is known of the physiology of the œstrous cycle, as well as much besides that is pertinent to this volume. More pleasing still is the style in which the whole work is written. In reading this volume one never tires, and there is little chance of getting lost. Adequate reference to an enormous literature and a comprehensive index add value to the book.

Dr. Marshall's pioneering treatise brings abundant help and inspiration to investigators within the several divisions of its field, and will ably and authoritatively serve the needs of the practical breeder and gynecologist.

OSCAR RIDDLE

Methods of Organic Analysis. By HENRY C. SHERMAN, Ph.D., Professor of Food Chemistry in Columbia University. Second edition. Rewritten and enlarged. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1912. \$2.40 net.

The author has collected in this volume the methods of analysis of the more important organic compounds especially as applied to plant and vegetable substances and their manufactured products. They include such subjects as alcohols, aldehydes, sugars, oils, fats, waxes, soap, milk and preservatives. The best recognized methods have been selected and attention called to precautions necessary to secure satisfactory results.

One who wishes to know the best methods of analysis can not do better than consult this book, as the author has increased its value by adding, at the end of each chapter, a list of reference books and journal references for the past ten years. The use of this book by stu-

dents would certainly give them practise in a considerable variety of analyses and make them capable of handling any ordinary problem presented.

J. E. G.

A College Text-book on Quantitative Analysis. By H. R. MOODY, S.B. (M.I.T.), A.M., Ph.D. (Columbia), Associate Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry, College of the City of New York. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1912. 165 pages. \$1.25 net.

This book, as the author states, is designed to be used by those who may be taking up quantitative work by themselves or with an instructor whose classes are too large to admit of much individual attention. It contains very explicit directions regarding every detail and is intended to make obvious the unnecessary pitfalls that consume time. For the purpose for which it is designed and for use in a brief course in a high school or college this book should be of great value in training the student in exact methods of procedure; but it seems too mechanical to put in the hands of a graduate student who is making a specialty of chemistry and is approaching the subject in a broad and comprehensive manner.

J. E. G.

Qualitative Organic Analysis. By F. B. THOLE, B.Sc. (London), F.C.S., London University Exhibitioner in Chemistry, Lecturer in Organic Chemistry, East Ham Technical College, with an introduction by H. E. DUNSTAN, D.Sc. (London), Head of the Chemical Department, East Ham Technical College. London, Methuen & Co., Ltd.

In the introduction attention is called to the fact that "no royal road exists for the identification of an organic compound." The aim of this book is to afford a concise treatment of the subject on simple and logical lines, proceeding from the determination of the elements present in each case to the final characterization of the compound. The author has given a description of the common operations in practical organic chemistry, de-